United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 November 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-second session
21 January-1 February 2019

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Yemen*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 20 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. Access Now stated that Yemen is a party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties. This includes the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICCPR) as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICESCR). It is also a party to the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.[4]

3. Yemen is a party to all four Geneva Conventions, as well as Additional Protocols I and II, the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and the Conventional Rules of International Humanitarian Law. Accordingly, all parties in Yemen are obliged to respect international humanitarian law, including the principles of precaution, discrimination and proportionality. All parties involved in the conflict must protect civilians and civilian objects at all times. Hospitals, schools and religious sites are protected under international law.[5]

4. Alkarama recommended to ratify the ICPPED, OPCAT, OP2 ICCPR, and ICC Statute.[6]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

GE.18-18657(E)
1818657

Please recycle

5. JS5 called on Yemeni forces to ensure compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law; and to immediately open all land, sea, and airports for humanitarian and commercial flights.[7]

6. ICAN noted that even though Yemen voted for the adoption of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017, it has not signed the Treaty yet. In this regard, ICAN recommended that Yemen signs and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.[8]

B. National human rights framework[9]

7. Access Now expressed concern that although Article 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen outlines the freedom and confidentiality of mail, telephone, telegram, and all other means of communication, none of which may be "censored, searched, exposed, delayed, or confiscated" except in cases "specified by law and according to a court order."[10]

8. NHRITC encouraged the Government to accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.[11]

9. SCMHRV recommended, among others, that Yemen implement all resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council relating to the situation in Yemen, in particular resolutions 19/29, 27/19 and 30/18.[12]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[13]

10. ERT noted that as a result of the violence that erupted in Yemen, discrimination and inequality have been exacerbated. Groups already exposed to discrimination have suffered new forms of discrimination. ERT also noted that the conflict has created new groups vulnerable to discrimination. ERT further illustrated that the Yemeni legal framework does not effectively protect the rights to equality and non-discrimination. ERT recommended that Yemen intensify its efforts to end the national conflict; ensure full access for humanitarian actors; cease acts of discrimination; mainstream the principles of equality; ensure that its laws guarantees the rights to equality; and introduce positive action measures to overcome past disadvantages.[14]

11. JS6 observed an increase in forms of regional discrimination. In particular, JS6 holds that residents who originate from Ad Dali' Governorate, many of whom have been internally displaced by the conflict, have increasingly suffered discrimination in host governorates.[15]

Human rights and counter-terrorism[16]

12. Al Karama expressed concern about the counter-terrorism operations by foreign forces. Yemen has failed to "counter enforced disappearances and the practice of mass arrest without a warrant and arbitrary detention without charges and judicial process", as well as eradicating torture and ill-treatment by state officials and guaranteeing freedom of expression and freedom of the press.[17]

13. Al Karama noted that, whilst several non-state armed groups took advantage of the instability in the country to carry out numerous attacks against the civilian population, foreign countries have continued their campaigns of drone strikes against suspected members of Al Qaeda,. Although these counter-terrorism operations are in breach of the obligations under IHL to minimise harm to the civilian population and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities and may amount to war crimes, they are carried out with the consent

of the Yemeni government, which was officially reiterated by the Embassy of the Republic of Yemen in Washington D.C. in February 2017.[18]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[19]

14. HRW expressed concern over the exacerbating conflict in Yemen, which has taken a terrible toll on Yemeni civilians, including frequent violations of the laws of war and human rights abuses by all warring parties.

15. HRW stated that the Saudi-led coalition, which has been operating in Yemen with the consent of the Yemeni government and whom Yemeni government forces fight alongside, has carried out scores of apparently unlawful attacks on markets, homes, schools, and hospitals, killing and wounding thousands of civilians. The coalition has restricted humanitarian aid and access to Yemen and used cluster munitions, which are widely banned weapons. Since March 2015, HRW has documented 88 apparently unlawful attacks by the coalition, some of which may amount for war crimes that killed over 1,000 civilians.[20]

16. HRW also stated that the Houthi armed group, which continues to control large parts of the country, including Sanaa, had laid antipersonnel landmines, indiscriminately shelled Yemeni cities with a particularly acute impact on Yemen's third largest city, Taizz, and blocked aid and access. Many of the warring parties, most notably the Houthis, have deployed child soldiers. The Houthis have carried out repeated violations of the laws of war, some of which may amount to war crimes.[21]

17. YCMHRV noted that a high number of violations had been committed, including the killing of civilian lives at the hands of different kinds, particularly Houthi militias and governmental forces backed by the Arab Coalition countries.

18. HRITCD stated that the blockade imposed by the Houthi armed militias on the city of Taiz is one of the longest sieges in history and has led Taiz residents to suffer for a third consecutive year. This siege was imposed by the Houthi militias on the city of Taiz from various quarters and the city was bombed from the peaks of the mountains and the surrounding highlands.[22]

19. JS5 noted with concern that thousands of Yemeni civilians had been killed and injured as a result of the fighting between the Yemeni Government and the Saudi-led coalition, Houthi-Saleh Forces, other non-governmental forces and U.S. drone strikes and ground operations. In addition, it noted that violations by security forces and non-state actors have only increased, as has widespread impunity. Alkarma noted that individuals deprived of their liberty continue to be systematically subjected to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment by all parties to the conflict and many are held in unofficial or secret detention facilities.[23]

20. ADF expressed concern over the inability of Yemen's government to ensure free expression and practice of religion and to protect religious minorities like Christians in their country. ADF holds that due to the fact that the Constitution of Yemen establishes that it is an Islamic nation, governed by Sharia law and that its Penal code expressly forbids apostasy by death penalty, Christian minorities are frequently subjected to tenuous and vulnerable situations. This legal background and the increased power of Islamic extremists caused by the outbreak of the Yemen civil war, has, according to ADF, exacerbated threats and acts of violent against Christian minority groups, in direct violation of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 55 of the UN Charter.[24]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[25]

21. HRW recommended, among others, to immediately halt the practice of arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance, and torture and other ill-treatment; and to ensure that detention centre staff act in accordance with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.[26]

22. JS6 recommended that the Government establish legal protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and take appropriate measures; and amend the Press and Publication Law by repealing the provisions limiting the rights of journalists.[27]

23. ADF recommended the Government to: ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief is promoted and protected in Yemen, repeal all blasphemy laws and prohibitions on the proselytization of Muslims by non-Muslims; take effective measures to protect the right of all individuals to freely manifest their religion or beliefs, in accordance with international human rights law; and ensure that individuals are not refused entry to the country or profiled and discriminated on the basis of race, religion, and/or national origin.[28]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[29]

24. Access Now noted that, although the Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, the government engaged in internet interventions including shutting down the internet, slowing the internet speed and blocking certain social media websites. Furthermore, Yemen outlawed the unlicensed practice of online journalism which restricts Yemeni activists from publishing content on social media. Access recommended the Government to pass legislation protecting net neutrality; stop blocking social media and communication applications; and protect the freedom of speech and expression.[30]

25. Access Now expressed concern that, although in Article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen it is outlined that the state guarantees freedom of thought and expression in speech, writing, and photography; the purpose of this law has been undermined by the words "as long as it is within the limits of the law."[31]

26. JS6 recommended that the Government amend the articles of the Constitution and laws that are in contradiction to Yemen's obligations vis-à-vis the basic human rights conventions in terms of freedom of belief and the press[32]

27. Alkarma noted that journalists, human rights defenders, and political opponents are targeted by authorities. Journalists, human rights defenders, and other individuals with a real or perceived political affiliation are routinely subjected to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and extrajudicial execution by both Houthi-Saleh forces and pro-government forces.

28. Alkarama documented the case of 29 activists arrested on 12 October 2015 by Houthi-Saleh forces during a meeting in preparation for a peaceful march organised to provide drinking water to the besieged city of Taiz. While all 29 activists have now been released, it is noteworthy that the last was released in February 2017 after being arbitrarily detained for 17 months.[33]

29. Al Karama called on Yemen to halt reprisals against journalists, human rights defenders, peaceful activists, and political opponents, and prosecute those responsible for human rights violations against them JS1 noted that, though Article 58 of the Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of association, the Law on Associations and Foundations contained several restrictive provisions that inhibit the ability of CSOs to carry out their activities and receive funding without interference.[34]

30. JS1 noted that since 2014, Houthis have engaged in a campaign to intimidate and vilify CSOs in order to prevent them from reporting on human rights violations. In addition, they forced several CSOs to close down their operations and routinely carried out raids on CSOs, threatening staff and members of their families.[35]

31. JS1 recommended, among others, that the government take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, including by removing legal and policy measures that unwarrantedly limit the right to association; and to amend restrictive provisions in the Law Associations and Foundations (Law 1 of 2001); etc.[36]

Right to privacy and family life

32. Access Now stated that Yemen had no laws protecting the digital privacy of citizens. It further illustrated that there continued to be a lack of transparency and accountability relating to the data transferred through on local servers. Access recommended that the

Government pass data protection legislation, protecting users' data from both public and private organizations; and stop seeking to undermine encryption.[37]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to an adequate standard of living[38]

33. ODVV expressed concern about the fact that the blockade of Yemen and the blocking of the supply roots to various governorates have prevented civilians in these regions from accessing food and medicine and therefore put the Yemeni civilians under a daily struggle of survival. The ongoing fighting in Yemen has reportedly made 22 million people being in need of aid and protection; three-quarters of the entire population of the country. ODVV noted that the conflict has left more than 22 million people - 75 per cent of the population - in need of humanitarian aid, the greatest number in any country in the world. In addition, due to the lack of access to clean water and high rate of malnutrition, the expansion of epidemic diseases, such as cholera, was accelerating.[39]

34. JS6 observed that the crisis in Yemen was largely caused by military actions of foreign governments, which has led to violations of the rights of the people, including the right to food and health; and that the majority of the population faced severe food insecurity.[40]

35. JS6 further stated that, as of 2018, about 17 million Yemenis suffered from acute food insecurity and required urgent humanitarian assistance. This represented 60 per cent of the total population - a 20 per cent increase over June 2016 and a 47 per cent increase over June 2015. Chronic malnutrition has been a serious problem for a long time, but acute undernourishment has peaked in the last three years. Of the 22 governorates, four levels of global acute malnutrition are above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent; while seven record levels of acute malnutrition at 10 to 14.9 per cent; and eight "Bad" levels between 5 and 9.9%.[41]

36. HRITC noted that the aggravation of the blockade has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis caused by the embargo, which has prevented the entry of vital and essential goods for the lives of the population, the lack of necessary fuel for water pumping stations, hospitals and homes, the lack of medicines or adequate health care for people suffering from chronic diseases.[42]

37. HIC stated that prior to the ongoing conflict, rural Yemen was home to 65% of the population, and primary site of food production. An analysis of the bombing over the first 15 months of the war revealed, according to HIC, a clear pattern of targeting of food production, technical support for agriculture, local food distribution, and water infrastructure. According to statistics, agriculture covers just under 3% of land in Yemen, 1% of forests, and roughly 42% of pastures.[43] HIC noted that the Geneva Conventions III and IV established the legal obligations of all states to protect the access of civilians and prisoners of war to food and water, prohibiting the use of deliberate starvation as a method of warfare. HIC hence reiterated that breaching these obligations constitutes a war crime under International Criminal Law.[44]

38. MAAT noted that the conflict in Yemen has restricted and delayed humanitarian assistance, particularly food, fuel and medical supplies, adversely affecting health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) relief operations; and that fuel shortages have shut down sewage and fuel-dependent water systems in five major cities.[45]

39. MAAT stated that the Yemeni people continued to bear the brunt of ongoing hostilities and severe economic deterioration since the conflict escalated in March 2015. As of October 15, 2017, health facilities reported 8,757 conflict-related deaths; more than 3 million people forced to flee their homes, and an increase in gross violations of child rights and gender-based violence.[46]

40. JS5 noted that the humanitarian access restrictions by Houthi-Saleh forces and the Saudi-led coalition have had a devastating effect on the ability of Yemenis to access food, medicine, and fuel. In addition, JS5 stated that Houthi-Saleh forces, the Yemeni government, foreign forces and foreign-sponsored armed groups have destroyed hospitals,

homes, schools civilian infrastructure and arbitrarily detained, tortured and forcibly disappeared journalists and Yemeni civilians, including children.[47]

Right to health[48]

41. JS2 stated that since Yemeni civilians have been frequently exposed to a wide range of stressors, there continued to be a heightened risk of pervasive poor mental health in Yemen, including major depressive disorder, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. JS2 expressed concern regarding the impact of war on the mental health of civilians in Yemen, end the lack of attention to, and services aimed at promoting, mental health and psychological wellbeing in Yemen.[49]

42. HRITC stated since the beginning of the three-year siege, the population of Taiz has suffered from a serious deterioration in health conditions and a complete collapse of the city's public health system as a result of the severe siege imposed by the Houthis on the city. Small, limited-capacity private hospitals have not been able to absorb the needs of those injured in combat. In addition, the outbreak of Dengue fever has exacerbated the already poor health conditions of the besieged civilians in Taiz. The Health Office in Taiz recorded at least 81 cases of dengue fever during one month in August 2015.[50]

Right to education[51]

43. JS6 stated that according to findings, the percentage of children enrolled in education remained about 60% in schools and that about 40% do not attend school because of poverty, the inability to buy school supplies, and the engagement of some children with work and begging.[52]

44. YCMHRV stated that the deterioration conditions and access to education, contradicts the fundamental right to an adequate standard of living and the right to education.[53]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[54]

45. HRW expressed concern about the fact that during the conflict, women have been consistently underrepresented during various peace negotiations. Since the escalation of the conflict in Yemen, violence against women has reportedly increased by 63 percent, and because Yemen still has no minimum age of marriage, the rates of forced marriage and child marriage have increased as well.[55]

46. In this regard, HRW recommended that the government pursue efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and their participation in public life without discrimination; to take measures to protect women and girls; and to take effective measures to end the practice of forced and child marriage.[56]

47. JS3 expressed concern about the deteriorating conditions of women as a result of the conflict, including reported increases in gender-based and sexual violence, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, and women's limited participation in political and public life.[57]

48. JS3 recommended, amongst others, that all parties to ensure that gender-sensitive health services, psychological and social support be provided, including targeted support for women and girls with specific attention to the needs of IDPs; to ban child marriage and set the minimum age of marriage to 18; and effectively implement a minimum quota of 30% of women in public and political spheres in accordance with the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference.[58]

Children[59]

49. JS5 noted with concern that, even though in its 2014 UPR review, the Government of Yemen accepted recommendations to end the recruitment or use of child soldiers by government forces and armed opposition groups, both Houthi-Saleh and pro-governmental forces took advantage of the deteriorating humanitarian and economic conditions in Yemen

and the large number of school dropouts to recruit children for combat or security purposes. JS5 therefore recommended that all armed groups immediately cease recruiting child soldiers.[60]

50. HRW noted with concern that the recruitment and use of child soldiers by Houthis forces, pro-government forces, and other armed groups has skyrocketed during the current conflict. By August 2017, 1,702 cases of child recruitment had been documented since March 2015, 67 percent of which were attributable to formerly aligned Houthi-Saleh forces. In addition, HRW noted that warring parties have arbitrarily detained and mistreated children, including migrant children and unlawfully held them with adults or used schools in Yemen as shelters for displaced persons or for military purposes.[61]

51. YCMHRV noted that in addition to the established practice of child recruitment by the Houthis, abduction, detention, enforced disappearances and sexual abuse of children and women continued to increase during the conflict.[62]

52. HRW therefore recommended relevant authorities to ensure that children are detained only as a last resort; to ensure no children take part in fighting; to appropriately investigate and punish officers who allow children in their units; to provide former child soldiers all appropriate assistance for their physical and psychological recovery and social integration; and to refrain from using schools for military purposes by Yemeni government and allied forces.[63]

53. GIEACPC noted with concern that the failure to implement previous recommendations prohibiting corporal punishment, in combination with the ongoing political and humanitarian crisis, have exacerbated the application of violence against children both at home and in institutions caring for children.[64]

54. GIEACPC recommended the Government to end corporal punishment of children in all possible settings.[65]

Minorities and indigenous peoples[66]

55. BIC remained highly concerned about the fact that members of the Bahá'ís community have been systematically harassed and specifically targeted in the context of the ongoing conflict in Yemen. Furthermore, the denial of the right to organize as a peaceful religious community, the denial of the right to assemble and systematic campaigns of incitement to hatred based on religion or belief, especially in regards of Bahá'ís, is intensifying their ongoing persecution.[67]

56. BIC recommended that all responsible authorities guarantee the rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular the Article 3 right to life, liberty and security of person, and the Article 18 right to profess and practice their religion.[68]

57. JS5 noted that the Baha'i community in Yemen continue to be exposed to discrimination in the form of harassment, raids, arrests, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances particularly by Houthi authorities. JS5 therefore recommended to immediately release all those subjected to arbitrary detention because of their affiliation with the Baha'i religion.[69]

58. JS6 noted with concern reports of discrimination on the basis of religious, adding that members of the Sufi community have had their religious freedoms restricted by groups considered to be religious extremists. These included acts of discrimination and intimidation included the closure of the Gilani Association, which was a Sufi learning center, and the forced closure of a number of Sufi mosques.[70]

59. JS6 stated that the *Mohamasheen* community continued to suffer from severe forms of marginalization and that the situation has been worsened by the growing discrimination at the hands of relief committees and charities, including reports that the *Mohamasheen* have being deprived of relief rations as a result of discriminatory practices.[71]

60. JS6 recommended that the GovernmentYemen to take constitutional and legal measures and procedures to ensure the protection of the rights of minorities.[72]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[73]

61. HRW observed that Yemen had traditionally been a destination, source, and transit country for refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. Therefore, HRW noted with concern that throughout the conflict, the Yemeni government and the Houthis have detained migrants in poor conditions, failed to provide them with access to protection and asylum procedures, deported migrants en masse in dangerous conditions, and exposed them to abuse.[74]

62. HRW recommended all parties to transfer migrant detainees to centres that meet international standards; stop detaining children and their families for violations of immigration law; ensure detained migrants are granted their right to make asylum claims; ensure the rights of asylum seekers and refugees are protected; and for the government to incorporate its obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention into national legislation and establish a national asylum system; and ensure asylum seekers the right against forcible return to any place where their life, liberty or security would be at risk.[75]

63. HIC stated that 2016 was the year of displacement and forced eviction of the conflict in Yemen, where many of the violations of systematic forced displacement against civilians by some pro-government armed groups and Houthi militias increased. In May 2016, local authorities in Aden organized a systematic campaign to displace hundreds of civilians and return them to their villages in Taizz.[76]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AccessNow	Access Now;
ADF	ADF International;
Alkarama	Alkarama Foundation;
BIC	Bahá'í International Community;
ERT	The Equal Rights Trust;
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children;
HRITC	Human Rights Information and Training Center;
HRW	Human Rights Watch;
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons;
MAAT	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights;
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence;
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists;
HIC	Habitat International Coalition;
YCMHRV	Yemeni coalition monitoring human rights violations.

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: World Alliance for Citizen (CIVICUS), Geneva (Switzerland)/ New York (US)/ Johannesburg (South Afrika); Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR), Lebanon?; Front Line Defenders, Dublin (Ireland);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies (Sana'a Center), Sana'a (Yemen); Columbia Law School Human Rights Clinic (The Clinic), New York (US); George Warren Brown School, Washington University, St.Louis (US);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Women Solidarity Network, Awam Foundation, Arizona (US); Ejad Foundation for Development, Sana'a (Yemen); Food for Humanity Foundation, Quebec (Canada)?; Peace Track Initiative, Ontario (Canada); Sawasiah Organization for Human Rights, Little Falls (US); To Be Foundation for Rights and Freedoms,?; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva (Switzerland)/ New York (US);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: Yemeni NGOs Coalition

	for Child Rights Care (YNGOC);
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by**: Mwatana for Human Rights (Mwatana), City (Yemen); The Columbia Law School Human Rights Clinic (the clinic), New York (US), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), Geneva (Switzerland); International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Geneva (Switzerland) ; Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR), Beirut (Lebanon);
JS6	**Joint submission 6 submitted by**: Coalition of NGOs for UPR Yemen (CCSO).

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/3, paras. 115.1-115.11, 115.12, 115.19, 115.38, 115.39, 115.43, 115.45, 115.49, 115.59, 115.65-115.76, 115.79-115.81, 115.94, 115.97-115.108, 115.163, 115.164, 117.9, 117.10, 117.11, 117.12, 117.13-117.19, 117.20, 117.21-117.24.

[4] Access, p.1.

[5] HRITC, p.1.

[6] Alkarama: p.7f.

[7] JS5, p.8.

[8] ICAN, p.1.

[9] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.12, 115.13-115.16, 115.17, 115.19, 115.20, 115.21-115.26, 115.27, 115.28-115.32, 115.33, 115.34 -115.37, 115.38, 115.39, 115.40, 115.45, 115.49, 115.50, 115. 53, 115.54-115.56, 115.109, 115.124, 115.125-115.127, 115.154, 115.160, 115.162, 115.163, 115.164, 115.166, 117.1-117.8, 117.10, 117.11, 117.12, 117.13-117.19, 117.21-117.24, 117.25.

[10] Access, p.1.

[11] HRITC, p.7.

[12] YCMHRV: p. 4-6.

[13] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.9, 115.10, 115.12 115.14, 115.42, 115.46, 115.50, 115.52, 115.70, 115.74-115.76.

[14] ERT, pp. 4 – 8.

[15] JS6, P.11.

[16] N/A.

[17] Alkarama: p. 6.

[18] Alkarama: p. 9.

[19] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. paras. 115.19, 115.39, 115.49-115.53, 115.57, 115.58, 115.78, 115.93, 117.10, 117.11, 117.13-117.19.
[20] HRW, p.1.
[21] HRW, p.1.
[22] HRITC, p.4.
[23] Alkarama: p. 1-13.
[24] ADF International, p. 1-3 (section 1-13).
[25] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.78, 115.79-115.81, 115.83-115.86, 115.87, 115.88, 115.90, 115.91, 115.92, 117.10, 117.11.
[26] HRW, p.3.
[27] JS6, p.13.
[28] ADF International, p.3-4 (section 14 a-d).
[29] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.38, 115.42, 115.46-115.48, 115.51, 115.65-115.76, 115.77, 115.78, 115.95, 115.96, 115.110-115.115, 115.117-115.122, 115.123, 115.142.
[30] Access Now, pp. 1 – 3.
[31] Access, p.1.
[32] JS6, p.13.
[33] Alkarama: p. 12.
[34] Alkarama: p. 13.
[35] JS1, p.11ff.
[36] JS1, p.15.
[37] Access Now, pp. 3 – 4.
[38] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.50, 115.124, 115.131, 115.133, 115.134, 115.135-115.137, 115.158.
[39] ODVV, p.1-5.
[40] JS6, p.13.
[41] JS6, p.13.
[42] HRITC, p.5.
[43] HIC, p.4.
[44] HIC, p.5.
[45] MAAT, p.2.
[46] MAAT, p.2.
[47] JS5, p. 14.
[48] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.50, 115.124, 115.131, 115.134, 115.158.
[49] JS2, p.1-7.
[50] HRITC, p.5.
[51] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.19, 115.38, 115.39, 115.46-115.48, 115.49, 115.60-115.64, 115.97-115.108, 115.131, 115.134, 115.141, 115.143, 115.144, 115.145, 115.147-115.152.
[52] JS6, p.12.
[53] YCMHRV: p. 1-7.
[54] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.12, 115.38, 115.42, 115.46-115.48, 115.65-115.76, 115.78, 115.95, 115.96, 115.147-115.152, 115.155, 115.156, 115.157.
[55] HRW, p.3f.
[56] HRW, p.4.
[57] JS3, p. 1-22.
[58] JS3, p. 1-22.
[59] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.19, 115.39, 115.49, 115.60-115.64, 115.97-115.108, 115.147-115.152.
[60] JS5 p.3, 6, 8.
[61] HRW, p.5f.
[62] YCMHRV: p. 1-7.
[63] HRW, p.6.
[64] GIEACPC, p.1-4.
[65] GIEACPC, p. 4-5 (section 3.1 - 3.4).
[66] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.57, 115.58, 115.78, 115.110-115.11, 115.123, 117.10, 117.11, 117.21-117.24.
[67] BIC: p. 1-7.
[68] BIC: p. 6.
[69] JS5 p. 7.
[70] JS6, P.11.

[71] JS6, P.11.
[72] JS6, p.13.
[73] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.19, 115.39, 115.49, 115.78, 115.83-115.86, 115.155, 115.156, 115.157.
[74] HRW, p.4f.
[75] HRW, p.5.
[76] HIC, p.3.